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April 1, 1967 - Saturday

At the Embassy, I went over the schedule of preparations made for Vice President Humphrey's visit here. Our people have made admirable plans for it. We asked the Humphreys to stay with us, but the Secret Service people decided in favor of lodging them in the Grosvenor House hotel, where a floor has been set aside for them and their party. The liaison of our people with the British authorities has been excellent, and there is no reason to expect that demonstrations of a hostile character might get out of hand.

April 2, 1967 - Sunday

At the office again, to review once more what we went over yesterday. E and I and a large contingent from the Embassy met the Humphreys at London Airport at 6:00 p.m. They came in on the impressive Presidential Jet #2 from Florence, where they had gone after Rome to see how rehabilitation work was progressing. They were amazed by the amount of restoration already accomplished, but also astonished by the magnitude of what remains to be done.

The Lord Chancellor was on hand to represent the Prime Minister, and Messrs. Mulley and Edmonds from the Foreign Office were the other official greeters.

I rode to Chequers with the Vice President, and Muriel Humphrey followed with E in another car. Thanks to a Police escort, we accomplished the trip in less than an hour. There were no placard bearers along the way, but many groups of people, especially as we passed through villages, expressing good will.

The PM had been making a speech at Stoke on Trent, and arrived home soon after we settled into our comfortable quarters. Those at dinner tonight were:

The Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey
Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Mr. and Mrs. Dwayne O. Andreas
Mr. Ted Van Dyk
Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson
The Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner
Mr. Harold Davies, M.P. (Parliamentary Private Secretary to PM)
and Mrs. Davies
Mr. Michael Palliser, Private Secretary to PM

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The Vice President had invited Mr. and Mrs. Andreas and Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor from Minneapolis to accompany him on the plane and remain with him throughout his trip. Mr. Andreas, apart from being one of the leading businessmen in Minnesota, is a personal advisor to the Vice President on many governmental questions, he seemed particularly well informed on agricultural matters. Mr. O'Connor is a prominent lawyer in Minneapolis, but unlike Andreas, did not participate in our official meetings.

Humphrey and Wilson are old friends, and cordiality on both sides was immediately apparent. The only possible difficulty arose over the Prime Minister saying he might follow a more moderate course in statements about the Hanoi Government, in order to put him in a better position to deal, if the opportunity arose, with that Government. The VP was quick to take him up on this, and warn him of the consequences of any such attitude if they came to President Johnson's attention.

April 5, 1967 - Monday

We all sat up late and got up early this morning to come to town. Our first visit was to the Embassy, where the VP gave a stirring talk to our employees, and gathered in the foyer. Afterwards, we went to George Brown's office, where Ted Van Dyk and myself joined the Foreign Minister and two of his staff for a short talk before we went on to a working lunch at 2 Carlton Gardens. Van Dyk, a capable man, is a member of the Vice President's organization, and turned out to be an excellent note taker. The guests at lunch were:

The Vice President
Ambassador Bruce
Minister Kaiser
Mr. Van Dyk
Mr. Brubeck
The Foreign Secretary
Sir Denis Allen, Deputy Under Secretary, Foreign Office
Denis Greenhill, Deputy Under Secretary, Foreign Office
Donald Murray, Head, Southeast Asia Dept., Foreign Office
Murray MacLehose, Private Secretary to Foreign Secretary

At six o'clock, the Vice President received a group of British editors and publishers, for about an hour of informal discussion. Those present were:

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Informal Discussion - Grosvenor House, Suite 648 -
6:00 p.m., Monday, April 3, 1967

List of Editors

Accepted:

Lord Thomson of Fleet	-	Thomson Newspapers
Harold Evans	-	Sunday Times
Howard French	-	Daily Sketch
John Gold	-	Evening News
Charles Wintour	-	Evening Standard
Cecil H. King	-	International Publishing Corp.
R. L. Dinsdale	-	Sun
Hon. David Astor	-	Observer
Nigel Lawson	-	Spectator
Sir Hugh Green	-	BBC
Sir Geoffrey Cox	-	ITN
Iverach McDonald	-	The Times
Haeford Thomas	-	The Guardian

No reply received:

C.D. Hamilton	-	Times Publishing Corp.
D.J. Marks	-	Daily Express
Sir Gordon Newton	-	Financial Times
Brian Roberts	-	Sunday Telegraph

Regrets:

Michael Berry	-	Daily Telegraph
John Junor	-	Sunday Express
Hugh K. Cudlipp	-	Daily Mirror
Lord Rothermere	-	Associated Newspapers Ltd.

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In the evening, the PM gave a large dinner, the men in lounge suits, at 10 Downing Street. The guests were:

I sat between Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Michael Stewart.

April 4, 1967 - Tuesday

At 9:50 this morning I met Ted Heath, who came alone, to see the Vice President in his suite at Grosvenor House. Messrs. Andreas and Van Dyk were present. Afterwards we went to Downing Street to call on the Prime Minister, before joining his other guests at a working lunch, which was especially enlivened by Humphrey's reminiscences of his early days as Mayor of Minneapolis. The others were:

Meanwhile, E gave a lunch at home for Mrs. Humphrey, attended by Cabinet wives and ladies from our Embassy.

This afternoon we went to the House of Commons to hear the Prime Minister respond to questions on British Government policy towards Vietnam, and also on the catastrophe that had afflicted the oil tanker, Torrey Canyon. He handled the questions with consummate debating skill. We left before he finished, since the VP had been invited to meet the British American Parliamentary group of House of Commons members elsewhere in the building. There must have been about 200 in the room. After a preliminary statement, questions were addressed to the VP by Left-wingers in the Labour party. The manner in which he dealt with them was a pleasure to behold, and at the end it was evident that the impression created on a majority of those present had been overwhelmingly favorable.

First in Germany, and now here, I have found every reason to admire the VP. He not only has a delightful social personality, but a rare power of expressing his thoughts, and there is no question about the sincerity of his convictions. I think it was a happy decision to have sent him abroad to represent the President, to whom he is entirely loyal.

We left the House of Commons, made a brief halt at Grosvenor House, where the VP changed his shirt, and then the Humphreys and ourselves motored down to Windsor Castle. Arriving at its outskirts twenty minutes ahead of time, we made a short tour of the picturesque city, entering the Castle court yard just as the clock struck the appointed hour of seven. We had drinks with the Queen, Prince Philip, Princess Anne, Prince Charles, and the other guests, before going to our rooms to change

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Dinner - 10 Downing Street - April 3, 1967

American Guests

The Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey
Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. and Mrs. Andreas
Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor
Mr. Robert Anderson
Mr. Ted Van Dyk
Dr. Edward Wenk
Col. Herbert Beckington
Mr. Norman Sherman
Dr. Edgar Berman
Mr. Chester Carter
Mr. David Gartner

British Guests

The Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson and Mrs. Wilson
The Rt. Hon. Michael Stewart, M.P., and Mrs. Stewart
The Rt. Hon. James Callaghan, M.P., and Mrs. Callaghan
The Rt. Hon. Richard Crossman, M.P., and Mrs. Crossman
The Rt. Hon. Denis Healey, M.P., and Mrs. Healey
The Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., and Mrs. Greenwood
The Rt. Hon. Cledwyn Hughes, M.P., and Mrs. Hughes
The Rt. Hon. John Silkin, M.P., and Mrs. Silkin
Mr. Peter Shore, M.P., and Mrs. Shore
The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., and Mrs. Maudling
Mr. Eric Lubbock and Mrs. Lubbock
Mr. George Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock
Mr. Cecil King and Mrs. King
Lord Thomson of Fleet
Sir Robert Bellinger, Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Bellinger
Mr. H. Ferguson, Chairman of the Greater London Council, and Mrs. Ferguson
Colonel D. W. Pritchard and Mrs. Pritchard
Sir Leon and Lady Bagrit
Lord Goodman
Sir Burke and Lady Trend
Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Hodson
Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Halls
Mrs. Williams

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Lunch with Foreign Secretary - April 4, 1967

The Vice President
The Ambassador
Minister Kaiser
Mr. Van Dyk

The Prime Minister
Minister of Defense
Denis Healey
Minister of State
Fred Mulley
Mr. Michael Palliser

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for dinner. We assembled again at 8:30 in a large circle, where we drank and talked while the Queen and Prince Philip made their rounds. Those at dinner were:

Afterwards, there was a tour of the Castle, and since the number of people was comparatively small, one had an unusual opportunity to view its treasures. In the library there [redacted] laid out for display some particularly interesting Americana, as well as, for the benefit of the New Zealand High Commissioner and Lady McDonald, items bearing on New Zealand customs and history. I sat between Mrs. Wilson and Princess Anne. Princess Anne appears to be intellectually interested in many subjects. Like her brother, Prince Charles, she has perfect manners. If the Queen and Prince Philip are, as would seem natural, bored by the interminable official duties they have to carry out, there is no sign of it when they are fulfilling functions of this sort; they were as easy a host and hostess as one could ever find. Most of us left about one a. m. for London, while the Humphreys and [redacted] Wilsons stayed behind to spend the night at [redacted] the Castle.

April 5, 1967 - Wednesday

E and I motored out to London Airport this morning to see the Humphreys off on their hop to Bonn whence they will go to Berlin before returning home. I was sorry to have them leave, for everything they did struck me as having been exactly what one would have liked them to have done, and I feel a real pride in their performance, as well as a genuine affection for them.

There was a note of relief, although of jubilation at the office; a visit of this sort is a strain on the time, attention, and patience of all the people involved, but there was just cause for rejoicing over how well everything had worked out. This reflects great credit on the people in the Embassy concerned with the multifarious details of the operation.

Following are the reporting telegrams on the visit:

Tonight, Kisty Hesketh and two sons, Robert and Johnnie, came to an early dinner with us, before going on to the theater.

April 6, 1967 - Thursday

Fyfe Symington and his sister came to see me this morning. I have never yet met a member of [redacted] the Symington family who was not good looking.

Tap Bennett came to see me this afternoon. He likes and is satisfied with the residence our Government built in Lisbon, but says the office quarters

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1A

In the
State Dining Room
At 8.30 p.m.
Dress : Dinner Jacket

WINDSOR CASTLE

Dinner List TUESDAY, 4th April, 1967.

1 THE QUEEN

1 THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

1 The Prince of Wales

1 The Princess Anne

2 The Vice-President of the United States of America and Mrs. Humphrey
2 The Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson
2 His Excellency the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
2 His Excellency the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Macdonald
2 His Excellency the Saudi Arabian Ambassador and Madame Soad Al-Helaissi
2 Admiral Sir Varyl and Lady Begg

2 Field Marshal the Viscount and Viscountess Slim
2 Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Michael and Lady Adeane
2 Major-General and Mrs. Edmund Hakewill-Smith
2 Lieutenant-Colonel R.M.F. Redgrave (Officer Commanding the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)) and Mrs. Redgrave

1 The Hon. Mary Morrison (Lady in Waiting)
1 Brigadier Geoffrey Hardy-Roberts (Master of the Household)
1 Lieutenant-Colonel John Miller (Crown Equerry)
1 Mr. Philip Moore (Assistant Private Secretary)
1 The Lord Plunket (Equerry in Waiting)

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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NODIS REVIEW Date:
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Cat. B - Caption removed;
Cat. C - Caption removed;
Reviewed by:
Date: 19

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMEMB LONDON

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Date:

Mr. and Mrs. Dwayne Andreas, and Ted Van Dyk of my staff.

Before dinner, Prime Minister asked me what reactions I had met on the Continent to UK initiatives towards the Common Market. I told him that, in The Netherlands, Foreign Minister Luns favored an immediate British initiative without delay, with full acceptance of the Rome treaty. In Germany, Willy Brandt had made clear German support for UK entry, but suggested that, after a declaration of intent now, he favored a series of bilateral contacts until sometime in the fall. In Italy, Moro, Saragat and Nenni had all indicated strong support for UK entry and for a united Europe.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMEMBASSY LONDON

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Page 3 Date:

Wilson indicated that he was now in the process of consideration of Britain's tactics towards EEC membership.

After dinner, we gathered in the study. After brief preliminaries, Wilson brought up Vietnam and asked for our assessment of the present situation there. I reviewed for him the Guam Conference; the new American diplomatic team; the social, political and economic programs underway there, and gave him a brief review once more of our peace efforts.

Wilson reviewed for me in detail his meeting with Kosygin. He said Kosygin gave him an overwhelming impression of concern over Communist China. Contrary to most other reports, Kosygin believed that Red China wanted to intervene in North Vietnam -- in fact he talked in terms of some three million Chinese troops. However, the leaders of North Vietnam were struggling to prevent this intervention. He said that Kosygin "spilled all the beans" concerning his fears about China, that it was an obsession. Wilson said Kosygin stated any company selling equipment to China would never get another Soviet order.

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Page 4 Date:

He criticized UK computer and Italian scientific equipment sales to China. When Wilson said these sales were for peaceful purposes, Kosygin said they would be used for military purposes. Kosygin said U.S. did not take the Chinese threat seriously enough. Wilson feared that we had not continued the last bombing pause for a long enough period of time, that many people in UK/believed that the decision-making process in Hanoi could not move that quickly.

Harold Davies, who knows Ho Chi Minh well and who had been to North Vietnam and met with several of the leaders there, said that North Vietnam leadership was far less monolithic than we might believe. There were a number of factions. The men in Hanoi were experienced, cultured diplomats -- "real French-trained Elysee men." They were not single minded, Neanderthal people who acted without reason. Yet, as one prominent physician had told him, they have been fighting for years and were prepared to continue to fight through their lifetimes and those of their children. The North Vietnamese

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Date:

were resolute.

Davies felt that any attempt toward negotiation should be given ample time for development. It was necessary not only for the people in North Vietnam to discuss such a matter fully, among themselves, but it was necessary to consult NLF representatives all the way down to the lowest cadres. This could not be done overnight.

Discussion then centered on how little was really known about the inside politics in Hanoi and about where and how decisions were really made in Hanoi.

Wilson said Kosygin had encouraged him to do everything he could to work for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam. Kosygin told Wilson not to jeopardize his (Wilson's) relationship with Mr Washington. He had no doubt that Kosygin wanted a negotiated settlement. However, just as we did not understand

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Page 3

Decision

decision-making processes in North Vietnam, the Soviets did not understand decision-making processes and forces at work in US. Kosygin still saw the possibility of "American workers and peasants" rising up in protest against the war. Wilson explained to Kosygin that President Johnson did have strong support for his Vietnam policies. The opposition was vocal and a minority.

In closing, Wilson indicated that he thought the key to peace lay through the Soviet Union and the key to the Soviet Union lay with Britain. He felt that he had a real opportunity to act as middleman between the US and USSR to reach a negotiated settlement. In fact, he had been considering the possibility of moving more toward the middle, between the two nations, on Vietnamese policy. If he did this, he wanted us to understand that he was doing so in the interests of peace and not because of any lack of friendship or loyalty to the US.

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMEMB LONDON

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Page 2 Date:

I replied that such a shift by Wilson would be misunderstood in the US and that in fact it might result in increased pressure from "hawks" for unilateral and strong US action to crush North Vietnam. It would be unfortunate if Americans believed Britain was moving away from us on this issue. The President appreciated Wilson's support and recognized the domestic political pressures upon him. I told Wilson he should thus consider very carefully any change in the UK position. I told him he would jeopardize his relationship with the President if he followed any such course. (I repeated this again to him today, urging that he keep in close contact with the President, being mindful of the close relationship between our countries and of the friendship of the President. I believe I made my point.)

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Page 2 Date:

There followed a long discussion about British public opinion and Vietnam. The Lord Chancellor, summing up, said that he believed most Britishers were simply appalled by the bloodshed and destruction and did not necessarily recognize the complicated issues involved. They saw the war as being dangerous to them if it expanded. Beyond that, most of the news carried by the media showed only American shooting and killing. It seemed to most people that we were a big country applying a great amount of force against a small country. Also, the Ky government was highly unpopular in Britain and that was harmful to public opinion. Our story has obviously not been effectively told in Europe. TV in particular has been damaging to our image.

I reviewed in detail the progress made under the Ky government and our assessment of that government, as well as the present development toward democratic institutions there.

I closed by suggesting that Wilson and others would do well to

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apply moral pressure on Hanoi as moral pressure was being applied against the US. He indicated that this would be useful and he would see what he could do in discussions with European leaders.

I shall be meeting with him, as well as other members of the British Government during the next two days, and will send in a detailed report of my London visit late Tuesday or early Wednesday.

Memoranda of conversation, individual meetings, follow.

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[redacted]

[redacted] AMEMBASSY [redacted]

[redacted] Cable 8368

[redacted] April 4, 1967
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ACTION: [redacted]

INFO: AMEMBASSY PARIS 962-963
[redacted]EMBASSY BONN 613-614
[redacted]EMBASSY ROME 351-352

[redacted]ON 8040

SUBJ: Vice President Meeting with [redacted]

POR:E
CPS-1
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
EA:MEN
EUR
POL:GN
(DS-3
POL-3
VP-30
SECDEF
MASTER

SS/RF

1. Vice President addressed capacity audience of over 225 British MP's, afternoon April 4, in private session. He deplored fact that only extraordinary and foreign developments get covered and domestic progress often neglected e.g. Food for Peace, air and water pollution control. Aid to Education, Civil Rights, Voting Rights Act, etc. He compared for example 1963 one billion dollars in federal aid to education with 4½ billion last year and this year 5 billion.

2. He made point that, despite Viet Nam war, we were still spending same percentage of GNP on defense (approximately 9.8%) as we spent in 1955. He noted US actively sought maximum politic participation and social justice at home but we realized we would have to work to obtain those things. He emphasized that

[redacted]POL/E:Martin/AMEmbassy: [redacted]POL:Ambassador cleared.
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[redacted] Dec. 8 1965

[redacted]

we would have to work equally hard for peace.

3. He said we placed the same value on self-determination as does the UK. He recalled British defiance of Germany in 1940 and pointed out US support for self-determination could be traced in whatever period from Turkey, Iran and Greece through the Berlin airlift, the Cuban missile crisis and finally to Viet Nam. He stressed (effort) underlined this struggle had always been costly and painful and noted that Thailand had often been in forefront of this struggle historically and had never worried much about its international popularity. In nuclear age, he said, it would be very dangerous to reward aggression. He noted that aggression had become unacceptable in Europe, but was still a danger in Asia.

4. On specific proposals for ending Viet Nam war, Vice President reminded audience that we accepted U Thant's proposals which were rejected by N. Viet Nam. We also noted we have supported 14 separate efforts for peace in the Viet Nam war including, that initiated by Canadian Government, by General de Gaulle, and many others. He stressed evidence DRV convinced only way to peace is through negotiations and that "the settlement of the United

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States will be at the peace table in 24 hours if any critic of our policy can produce Ho Chi Minh -- even in 72 hours". He noted however that there was danger in continuing hostilities during talks, and cited 59 American dead in Korea after start of armistice negotiations.

5. Vice President then took following questions from the floor.

Q. How does the U.S. justify its presence in S. Vietnam? Is it just on the basis of stopping the southward drift of communism?

A. Stopping the drift of communism would be a good reason by itself, but U.S. presence is justified on basis of our SEATO commitment and by mutual assistance pact with Vietnam. We were asked to be there and we believe in the right of the Vietnamese to have freedom and are willing to pay the price.

Q. Won't many Americans, such as exemplified by AAA, argue that U.S. involvement has encouraged rather than contained Communism since 1954? Isn't this a result of supporting corrupt [illegible] government? Doesn't Ho have many nationalistic supporters?

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[redacted]

[redacted] ATTORNEY GENERAL

[redacted] DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

[redacted] Clark

[redacted] tried to influence elections by bombing and bombing polling places. After all, the South Vietnamese have a right to their own govt.

Q. Referring to Walter Lippmann do you agree with his fear that landing ground troops on the land mass of Asia is a horrible mistake?

A. We are fighting a contained struggle. Escalation would be tragic. But everything the President has done - has been in a responsible attempt to limit escalation. On bombing of North, Mr. Humphrey said we are prepared on a moment's notice to stop bombing if we get any little step indicating Hanoi is prepared to de-escalate militarily also. We must remember Panmunjom. It takes us don't that talk alone is enough. We put no obstacles to the peaceful negotiations. Both sides must take action. For one side to be ready to negotiate is not enough. Remember the formation of the Communists in the South. The Rural Development Corps which was set to help the people are killed by the hundreds if the Viet Cong be there there there is no military campaign.

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Q. Wouldn't the admission of a Chinese representative to the UN assist world peace and understanding?

A. US would have no objection to admission of China if she accepted the responsibility of the UN Charter.

Q. The regular bombing in the North parallels atrocities in the South. Why doesn't the US accept U Thant's three proposals?

A. The facts speak for themselves. We stopped bombing in 1965. We stopped for 37 days in 1966 without a peace feeler or even a whisper from the other side. We stopped for the Tet this year and you have seen the exchange of letters - an arrogant and vituperative reply from Hanoi. Look at the record. Look where responsibility for reasonable progress lies and you will see where the blame lies.

Q. What are your views on scientific and technological cooperation between Europe and US?

A. The President noted we have big investment in space program and accompanying research and that we were anxious to share

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with other countries the benefits of our programs. He noted that Mr. Monk was always trying his party for talks with local officials to this end. Vice President emphasized however, that Europe needed bigger markets as well as better technical education (especially in inter-disciplinary programs), in order to take full advantage of technological sharing.

Q. Has your government thought about economic consequences of disarmament?

A. Vice President noted that AID had run number of studies on the subject and we were aware of the economic impact of disarmament. He indicated that we had plenty of other internal uses to which we could devote money now spent on arms however, and that the economic impact of disarmament could only be beneficial. He pointed out that a domestic social needs for funds in fact constituted one of our strongest reasons for supporting the partial nuclear test ban and the non-proliferation treaty. He asserted that by far the biggest threat to peace is world poverty and that the economically advanced nations had to do more in this field.

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6. [redacted] Embassy observers thought Vice President in extremely good form, dealt with hostile questioning [redacted] in sympathetic and highly effective fashion. Always difficult to win converts in this sort of enterprise, but Vice President's effort provided heart (and some useful talking points) to many GI's who have supported us privately and may perhaps do so a bit more vocally in future.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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are entirely inadequate and he cannot persuade Congressman Rooneys and others to do anything about it. I visited these premises some years ago, and thought them the worst I had seen in any European Capital.

George Ball had come to England to attend a Bilderberg meeting last weekend at Cambridge, and is lingering for a few days. He was in Korea last week, where he was sent by the President with a group of American industrialists to spy out the possibilities of investment in that country. George is favorably impressed by the stability and enterprise displayed in South Korea; the literacy rate is 95%, and they are giving advanced technical training to thousands of young people. He has almost completed his book, but it will not appear until autumn. He said it was well known he had been somewhat unsympathetic to our policy in Vietnam, but has always confined himself to expressing doubts within the Administration, and has no intention of doing so elsewhere.

April 7, 1967 - Friday

Archie Roosevelt, [redacted] on tour in Africa for the last month, came in with Bronson Tweedy to see me this morning. The recent coup d'etat in Sierre Leone has ended the last so-called freely elected regime in the black African States.

Lunched at White's, and did some shopping in the neighborhood. I replaced my battered grey felt hat with a new one from Lock's. Buying a hat at Lock's requires about one half hour of time. First, either the customer's head or present hat is measured, thereafter the measurer vanishes into the cellar, applies heat to whatever headgear he selects there, then reappears on the main floor and insinuates it onto [redacted] one's head. Since the first presentation is seldom successful, there is a great going back and forth between floors before the mission is accomplished. As Lock is famous for never having made two hats alike, the numbered sizes have little relevance.

At Windsor Castle, in the guest rooms there is the following notice:

> "The Master of the Household presents his compliments and begs to inform guests of The Queen that it would be contrary to Her Majesty's wishes for them to offer presents of money to members of the Staff. Exceptions are, however, allowed in respect of a footman acting as valet to a guest and of a housemaid acting as lady's maid."

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Late this afternoon Roy Jenkins called me from the Home Office, to say that the Government is embarrassed over possible questioning in the House of Commons next Monday about an American named Ingle, sentenced in North Carolina for criminal charges, for whose extradition Jenkins has just signed the appropriate papers. He was to have been taken home on Monday, by an escort officer sent from North Carolina. Roy asked whether we could accelerate his departure, so I talked to our Consul General Fisher, and the Legal Attache John Minnich, about it. They will communicate with Washington.

April 8, 1967 - Saturday

At the office this morning. I spent most of the weekend catching up on correspondence. I have written more than 400 letters in long-hand, thanking people for offering their sympathy about the death of the Curriers. E has answered for me over 100.

At lunch time I received the welcome news from Fisher that the authorities at home expect to take Ingle away from here tomorrow.

I am involved in correspondence and newspaper comments about a list I sent to Loren Carroll, enumerating the five greatest white and the five greatest red wines I have drunk. I took it to mean this was to be an expression of personal taste, to be mentioned by Loren in the Foreign Service Journal, to which he is a contributor. Little did I realize what trouble I was courting.

April 9, 1967 - Sunday

Spent most of the day on personal correspondence, including letters to the President and Vice President about the latter's visit, then I tackled a reply to Congressman Don Edwards of California, who wrote me about the wine list. I propose to circulate it to other people who have also made inquiries. Meanwhile, I have received gifts from California of assorted lots of wine, with most of which I am already familiar. The letter was:

When we went to the House of Commons last week to hear the Prime Minister speak, I was given "A Guide for Visitors to the Galleries", in which attention was called to an unusual provision:

> "If a Member raises a point of order while a Division is in progress he must do so from a seated position, and must wear a hat."

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April 10, 1957

Dear Mr. President:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a short note on the recent visit of the Vice President to England. I think your decision to do so was extremely wise, as the event proved.

As you so well know, our foreign friends, from time to time, become concerned over their relationship to certain aspects of United States Foreign Policy, and, unreasonable as such an attitude may be, are not really satisfied until they have discussed their problems face to face with one of the highest officials of our Government.

During his stay here, the Vice President handled even the most difficult subjects with consummate skill, and with a frankness and force that made a deep and favorable impression. His visit was, in my opinion, decidedly useful and beneficial to our national interests.

Respectfully yours,

David Bruce

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

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April 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Vice President:

No gift I have ever received has pleased me more than that of your photograph, despite my not deserving the all too flattering inscription. I appreciate it more than I can say.

I consider, as do, without exception, my associates in the Embassy, your visit to London as having been an unqualified success, with no flaw whatever in it; the British, often inclined to be narrowly critical of our national policies and personalities, have widely expressed the same judgment. Even the unruly left-wingers, after your appearance in the House of Commons, have been, at least temporarily, stilled by the candor, sincerity, and persuasiveness of your presentation.

I think your coming here was more useful to our national interests than any other made while I have been at this post.

I have taken the liberty, without consulting you, of writing the President a note about your stay here.

Aside from the official side of your visit, it was a joy for Evangeline and myself to have such an opportunity to see Mrs. Humphrey and you.

Ever yours,

David Bruce

The Vice President,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

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DO NOT MICROFILM

Geoffrey Macnab exceeded himself in the preparation of menus for the various lunches and dinners given in honor of the Vice President while he was here. The food and wines for the lunch offered by the Foreign Secretary were:

Homard à la Crème
Selle d'Agneau Rôtie Bouquetiere
Pommes Amandines
Courgettes Niçoise
Soufflé au Citron
Langues de Chat
Fromages

Johannisberger Riesling
Spätlese 1964

Château Lafite Rothschild
1945

Hennessy Grande Fine
Champagne, 1912

Curious letters arrive from time to time in the office. One from Fresno, California, from a person entirely unknown to me, reads as follows:

It is scarcely flattering, and in view of my never having stayed at the Hay Adams House, I wonder what person by my name was the recipient of Mr. Moran's samaritan attentions.

During our meeting in Bonn, a paper was passed around titled "The Scope of EUR". It stated that in London the basic State Department operation constituted 35% of our total American citizen strength. Between FY 1966 and FY 1967 (as of March 13, 1967) London has made a reduction of 16 positions, seven of which were occupied by Americans, and nine by Locals.

Comparison of budgets for the different operations of EUR are interesting. The budget for Great Britain, including our remaining three Consulates for FY 1966, was $3,997,182, and for FY 1967 it is $4,039,924. Meanwhile, we have experienced a 7.3% inflationary factor.

Another quaint letter just brought to my attention is from an eleven-year old boy, Nicole Barton. It reads:

In view of the constant controversy over the percentage of taxes paid in various countries, these figures are interesting:

Study Shows American's Pay
Less Taxes Than Europeans

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4766 E. Montecito Ave.
Fresno, California 93702
January 21, 1967

Dear Mr. Brown:

Recently I saw your name in the newspaper, and it brought to my mind that a number of years ago I sent you a letter. I am now unemployed and unable to obtain employment, I asked that you use a form regarding

No one seemingly wants to employ a fifty-four year old man. We have so much advanced communication in the United States, but, I tell you sir, there is not one man, Government agency that has a suitable program, honest, sober, non-smoking, alcohol-free, Communism-hater.

About thirty years ago in your study in the Long Distance House, Washington D.C., another fellowman and I worked up your income and many hours from the phone and [illegible] you on the matter. Then I retired the matter to [illegible] out of state,

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I don't recall what happened [illegible] other than that you were confined to [illegible] what about for some time.

If you can perhaps send me a [illegible] over this period, I would appreciate it very much.

Look forward hearing you continued good [illegible].

Sincerely yours,
Michael Morrow.

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C O P Y

1, Heyfield Park Rd,
Little Sutton,
Wirral,
Cheshire,

6.4.'67

Dear Ambassador:

I regret to say, I have a very large complaint to make about your country. I have been made to think that America is one of the biggest and most powerful countries in the world. If this is so then why do the British have to fight in America's petty little wars, are the Americans cowards, at the moment that is the only word I can find to describe most of them. You can fight your wars, and we'll fight ours. Now kindly let British citizens of America live their own lives, before we all run out of patience and start retaliating, which none of us is afraid to do. And when we say ALL British citizens of America, we mean ALL, and that includes Davy Jones. If you do not take into very serious consideration then there will be protest marches, retaliation and you will be swamped with letters until you change your mind. Please do not make my name public as I did not write this letter just to be made a public spectacle but to point out a very important fact. America - is made out to be so powerful, and yet is it, ... oh no, ... at least, it doesn't act that way and if you want to keep the big reputation you had better start acting up to it, start fighting your own battles. I may only be eleven but age doesn't matter does it, it's the cause that matters and I'll thank you to think about what I said because we are liable to do it.

Yours sincerely,

Nicole Barton

P.S. By the way, the President might get to here of this quite soon.

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April 10, 1967 - Monday

Lunched at Bucks and transacted business of various sorts, including a personal matter, [redacted] trying to make arrangements for Sasha's accounts when she reaches the age of 21 on May 1st.

Tonight I took Diana Phipps to "Fallen Angels", Noel Coward's play, revised by him in 1957. Parts of it are amusing, but it is definitely dated, and not as lively as some of his other productions. Afterwards, we had supper at the Savoy Grill.

April 11, 1967 - Tuesday

Went to 95 Eaton Square, to lunch with Helena Kintore. Her husband, Arthur, who died last winter, left her all his property. The impact of inheritance taxes was such that she thinks there will be little left when such payments have been made. She would like to give his family place, Keith Hall, in Scotland, with its wonderful sporting pictures, to the National Trust, but cannot afford to endow it. Since her own moderate fortune comes from America, she has been told by her lawyers she should move there, but at the age of 87, is not anxious to do so. Her gaiety is as great as ever, and she is a most remarkable woman, full of humor and affection. Except for the time she was married to Kintore, by whom she had no children, her family life has not been lucky. Her former husband, the Duke of Manchester, was considered by almost any reasonable standard financially crooked. Of her four children, three are dead. Her daughter-in-law, an Australian, died in California last winter, and her son, the present Duke is about to come to London from Kenya, where he is a farmer and professional white hunter, with the idea of buying property in California, where he would like her to join him.

Jack McCloy came here today from New York, and we went together to the Turf Club to attend a dinner in his honor, given by the British segment of the Atlantic Institute.

McCloy, my godson Hugh Brooking, and Letitia Elliott are staying at the house. E went to Paris Monday, and is coming back on Friday.

The dinner at the Turf was pleasant and interesting. Alec Douglas-Home, Jo Grimond, and about 25 others were there. The purpose was to appeal especially to the British industrial and financial leaders for funds to help support the Institute's activities. In this respect, the British members have been more laggard than those of any other country. I sat between [redacted] and Sherfield.

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Gladwyn made a long introductory speech. McCloy replied with an impressive dissertation on the Atlantic Alliance. He did it without notes, and it was one of the best oral performances I have ever heard dealing with such complicated questions. I had a talk with him afterwards, about his trilateral operations with the British and Germans, in the course of which they have reached substantial agreement over the foreign exchange costs for maintaining British troops stationed on the Rhine and on other important matters. These conversations are expected to lead within two weeks to a written agreement between the three, and then the affair will be taken up with the Nato Council, and also, in the case of the British, with WEU. Jack thinks that perhaps the best accomplishment was inducing Blessing, the head of the German Reserve Bank, to agree to a large purchase of American dollars and their retention under a so-called "gold clause."

April 12, 1967 - Wednesday

I had a conversation with McCloy in the office this morning. He is returning to New York this afternoon. What a remarkable man! He seems as vigorous and interested in public affairs as when I first met him in 1941.

Staff meeting this morning, at which, to everyone's sincere sorrow, we said good-bye to Al Irving, who, with his wife, is leaving for home tomorrow. Afterwards he came to my office, where I gave him a thoroughly deserved letter of thanks for his services here.

Lunched in the office.

This afternoon I saw Robert Novak, member of the team of Novak and Evans of "Inside Report".

Admiral Moorer, [redacted] SACLANT, called on me.

Tom Keating, the new President of the American Society, came in to discuss a speaker for the 4th of July meeting.

I went to a Czech movie at the Paris-Pullman theater with Diana Phipps. Afterwards, we supped at Boulestin. Being Czech, she understood the play--I di[illegible]

I was sorry to have been away when Andre Simon, referred to as the "grand old man of gastronomy" celebrated his 90th birthday on March 1st. As one reporter described it, "Six glasses clustered in proud proximity to each guest's plate. In them was poured at proper intervals a 1961 vintage champagne from Pommery & Greno an 1819 dry amontillado sherry, chateau-bottled Pouilly-Fuisse 1959, a Chateau

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Pichon-Longueville-Baron 1953, the Chateau Latour 1929 and a Camus Cognac "hors d'age"--which was the way a lot of people felt by the end of the meal.

About the same time, Lord Goddard, the famous jurist, also became 90, and is almost as stout a drinker and eater as Simon.

I wrote today a letter to Alfred Hitchcock, the movie producer, in reply to a message from him. [illegible] reads:

April 15, 1967 - Thursday

I introduced Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, George Thomson, to the National War College officers and students this morning. They had previously been briefed by our Embassy staff. George made an excellent presentation of British Foreign Policy as it affected the British position in various parts of the world. After seeing him off, I returned to the meeting and answered questions.

The Prime Minister of Jamaica, Sir Donald Burns Sangster, died a couple of days ago, so I went to the office of the High Commissioner to sign the book of condolences.

Arnold Michalis returned this afternoon to do a tape recording on Adlai Stevenson. He had three assistants with him, and we conversed for about half an hour. I told him I had not been associated with Adlai in any of his political campaigns, but had known him as a friend over a considerable period of years. We talked back and forth about his excellences.

Mr. Richard Evans, President of International Rotary, has plunged me into a negotiation almost more involved than any diplomatic one [illegible] to help him secure a speaker for his meeting at Nice on May 25. He [illegible] to see me yesterday following a telephone call to me from Luther Hodges, who is in Madrid, and who is to succeed Evans as President at the Nice session. The organization had approached Prince Philip, who sent a declination. They now want to take the matter up with Lord Mountbatten, but have not found any means of approaching him. He is hospitalized in England, following a hernia operation. I was reluctant to bother him, but decided to ask his daughter, Lady Pamela Hicks, whether she could possibly communicate with her father about this matter. She kindly arranged to do so, and today his secretary told me that Mountbatten was considering the proposition, but could give no answer before Monday, when he probably will have left the hospital. I was authorized to offer $2,000 as an

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ALFRED HITCHCOCK

March 28, 1967

The Honorable David Bruce
American Ambassador
London, England

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Please forgive this intrusion but I was very intrigued to read your list of favorite wines.

I have accumulated over the years a very extensive 'cave' which does contain a large amount of Cheval Blanc '55 and Cheval Blanc '34 and, what was considered by some to be the greatest wine of the century, Cheval Blanc '21 of which I have just two bottles remaining. The only comparable wine considered equally distinguished was the Chateau Haut Brion 1906.

I would like to send you a bottle of the '21 but I fear that this 'delicate but elegant old lady' would not enjoy the journey.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Hitchcock

NARA DATE 2000

10957 BELLAGIO ROAD, BEL AIR, LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

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EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

April 11, 1967

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:

In the avalanche of correspondence addressed to me on the subject of not having mentioned any California wines in the list I sent to the Foreign Service Journal, yours was the only one of a really enlivening nature. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of the reply I have just made to Congressman Don Edwards, on this subject.

I have, like you, a profound fondness for Cheval Blanc. I still have at my farm in Southern Virginia some Cheval Blanc '34, and also a case of Cheval Blanc '29. When I last tried the '29, I thought it superb, but there is a marked difference in my '34s between the wine in bottles and that in magnums. I regret to say that I no longer have any Cheval Blanc '21.

As you know, Philippe de Rothschild, the proprietor of Mouton-Rothschild, has been struggling for some years to have his products elevated to the rank of Premier Crû. This has aroused, as it naturally would, great controversy in the Bordeaux district, where many would like to preserve the status of Ch.Margaux, Ch.Latour, Ch.Haut-Brion, and Ch.Lafite. (I still have in the United States magnums of Ch.Lafite '34, which is in excellent condition.)

In connection with Rothschild's campaign, a proposal was made, although I do not believe it has been accepted, to raise to the rank of Premiers Crûs, together with Mouton, Ch.Cheval Blanc, and Ch. Petrus. I confess that I knew nothing about Petrus until I learned of this development, whereupon I proceeded to acquire what I could of it in London, where it has always had a restricted market. I succeeded in garnering several cases of Petrus '52 and '53, the first of which seems to me to be of unusual quality.

Mr. Alfred Hitchcock,
10957 Bellagio Road,
Bel-Air,
Los Angeles, California.

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From my letter to the Congressman you may well infer that I am not at all satisfied with my list, because the items I mentioned were derived entirely from experience here during the year 1966. For example, since sending in this list, I have had occasion to drink a couple of bottles of disappointing Ch.Léoville, Las Cases '45.

I still rather fancy some of the '45's, especially in red Bordeaux, for the future; many of them are still hard, but may favorably develop later, as did the '28's, both in Bordeaux and Burgundy.

Speaking of 1928, I bought, many years ago, from Berry Brothers, 1928 Les Gaudichots in pints. I drank two bottles of that wine three weeks ago in Virginia, and was amazed to find, especially because of its being in pints, that it was still in fine condition.

Concerning old wines, during the early 1930's I attended a dinner presided over by Charles Berry at Berry Brothers' establishment in London, where he served samples from a large stock of Ch.Margaux they had acquired from the Marquess of Breadalbane (an improbable but perhaps correct name) that had lain in a Scottish cellar for many years. The wines served were Ch.Margaux 1865, 1875, and 1898. The '98 was distinctly inferior to the other two, but it was said that it had not yet fully matured. The '75 was a shade better than the '65.

Berry permitted his guests, among whom, as I recall, were Warner Allen, Hilaire Belloc, Duff Cooper, and a couple of others, to buy at reasonable prices some of these wines. I had a case sent to Virginia, and to my astonishment, in the middle 1940's, found its contents not only sound but superlative in taste and bouquet.

I missed a celebration here recently in honor of André Simon's ninetieth birthday. This extraordinary gastronome appears to be immune to corporeal ills, and continues to eat and drink with incredible gusto. Jean Monnet told me that once (many years ago) when dining alone with Simon, the latter commenced the meal by consuming 144 oysters. Another recent nonagenarian is Lord Godd d, whose palate is still regarded with envy by the wine professionals.

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I could go on indefinitely like this, but must spare you further reflections on this delicious subject. Again I thank you warmly for your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

David B[illegible]e
American Ambassador

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honorarium, and the payment of all expenses connected with such a trip. The secretary explained that Lord Mountbatten was already in a top [redacted] tax bracket, and therefore the honorarium would be of little use to him, but he inquired whether, if there were an acceptance, this sum could be diverted to a charity named by Mountbatten. I said I did not think there would be any obstacle to doing so on the part of Rotary International, but was not familiar with British law on the subject.

A second choice by Evans was that of Lord Avon. I called him at his country house, to which he has just returned from the United States, to ask where I could in future communicate with him, without mentioning the possibility I may later approach him on this subject. He said he had had a wonderful reception at Bloomington, Illinois, where he addressed some 7,000 people with his Stevenson Memorial Lecture.

Tonight I had a stag reception at home for about 150 people, in honor of the National War College group. As usual, we asked representatives from the Ministry of Defense, the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, the Army Defense Sales, Ministry of Technology, Foreign Office, Commonwealth Office, some Parliamentarians, four members of the Press, an officer of the Institute for Strategic Studies, people from the Imperial Defense College, and a mixed bag of American officers and civilians.

April 14, 1967 - Friday

The Greater London Council elections for the 100 seats took place yesterday. After 33 years of Labour rule, the Tories had a smashing victory. It looks as if they might capture as many as 80 seats out of the 100. In municipal elections in other parts of the country this week the Tories have also done well. This success will raise the morale of Conservatives, and worry the Laborites, but since there were many abstentions, the results do not necessarily indicate that there will be a significant swing against Labour in future by-elections for the House of Commons.

I went with Irving Fuller this morning, to appear before the Commissioner of Oaths to lodge my claim for a £500 debt against Peter Koch de Gooreynd. I had lent him this money last summer when he was in a desperate condition of health, and had no security for it. He listed me as a creditor. I understand there are no assets in the estate, but I shall go through the formalities.

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Ellsworth Bunker arrived at the house this morning, after an over-night trip from New York. He is leaving again this afternoon for Nepal, to join his wife there before proceeding to take up his duties in Saigon on May 1st. I took this excellent man to lunch at Bucks. He stopped here primarily to see General Sir Robert Thompson, the famous British leader in the Malayan troubles years ago, to ascertain Thompson's views on possible changes in our manner of handling affairs in Vietnam.

Michael Palliser called me yesterday from 10 Downing Street, to say the Prime Minister was concerned over an article Eldon Griffiths wrote in Thursday's London Times, in which he alleged dissatisfaction and lack of warmth on the President's part toward the Prime Minister. I dismissed some of the suggested ideas to counter Griffiths' argument. This morning Michael called again to ask whether I could dig up any recent statements by the President laudatory of the Prime Minister. I assume the latter expects to be questioned about this article in the House. We could find none such, for there has been no occasion for the President recently to make such pronouncements. On the other hand, they may be able to make certain use of the Vice President's enthusiastic parting statement when he left London last week.

E returned from Paris in time for dinner tonight.

April 15, 1967 - Saturday

At the office this morning.

April 16, 1967 - Sunday

Like yesterday, beautiful sunny spring weather. Virginia Surtees came for lunch with us. The big excitement this evening for me was seeing another installment on television of the Forsythe Saga. This is superbly done, has gone on for weeks, and many more runs are in prospect.

April 17, 1967 - Monday

I was photographed this morning presenting a life-time visa to John Davies, head of the powerful Confederation of British Industries.

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The new Ambassador from Vietnam, Le Ngoc Chan, who will present his credentials to the Queen tomorrow, called on me. I was favorably impressed by him. He is about 53, and has had a long record of anti-Communist activity at home. A lawyer by profession, he has been in and out of jail, and at one time bitterly opposed Diem. I thought he talked sensibly and restrainedly about the situation in South Vietnam, pointing out the many difficulties to be overcome, but asserting that on balance more progress had been made in the past year toward pacification than ever previously. He believes the new Constitution and the elections in September, together with the civilian work being done in the provinces, will eventually result in the establishment of a stable government.

Had a haircut at Claridges, then lunched at White's. On the way back I bought a chess set of modern brass figures, modelled on a famous Spanish type. I play occasionally with the children, but once was a great addict. It is the best game I know for foreign countries where one does not speak the languages. I used to play often in the Balkans, where a stranger was always welcome for a game at a cafe table.

Charles Frankel, Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs, called on me with De Myers. It seems to me he has excellent views on what might be done in this area.

The Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, Robert L. Rock, who is leading a 14-member Indiana State Trade Mission to London, came to see me. He is a vigorous 40, and a real estate dealer at home. He left with me some presents in the way of phonograph records, brochures, books, and a set of 2-ounce metal bar cups.

Tonight, E and I went to a party given by Ted Heath at Albany. It started at ten o'clock.

Ted's apartment in Albany was jammed with his political associates and their wives. Heath was elated over the rout of Labour in the recent Council elections. Many of those present were campaign workers, with a sprinkling of Members of Parliament.

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April 18, 1967 - Tuesday

Henry Gemmill, Washington Bureau Chief, who wears a second hat as roving Foreign Editor, of Wall Street Journal, came to see me this morning. He was particularly interested in British plans to join the Common Market, and also inquired about their views concerning a [redacted] political organization in a possible future united Europe.

Dr. William Schuman, President of Lincoln Center, called on me. The whole story of the Center is fascinating, and it was refreshing to see some one so enthusiastic and hopeful about this enterprise. He had just been in France, where he said his discussions of plans for activities at Lincoln Center had been received with unexpected sympathy. Like myself, he is a great admirer of André Malraux, who has done more than any one to preserve and enliven the cultural life in France.

I lunched at 92 Eaton Place with Ariana and Victor Santa Cruz. The other guests were Barbara and David Cairns. David, as Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, says he is pleased with his foreign wards. He thinks that the over-all work of diplomatic representation here is high. Most of the conversation centered on the Manchester book about President Kennedy. Manchester has just arrived in London to promote its sale. British reviews of it last weekend were, for the most part, virulent, that of Rebecca West excoriating. They talked also about the formation of "the Kennedy Myth" and thought there was a general suspicion that it had been overstimulated by members of his family.

Victor is leaving on Thursday for a short trip to Santiago, which means 20 hours in the air each way. After his return here, he expects to go to Switzerland for an operation that will take him out of circulation for two months. It was a delightful lunch in every respect.

Soapy Williams came to see me this afternoon. He is leaving [redacted] tonight with his wife and children for a tour of his old bailiwick, Africa, in the course of which he intends to visit all the game reserves. He thinks Governor Romney--about whom he should be a political expert--is out in front as a possible Republican nominee for the Presidency, and fears the Democrats will have hard going in 1968 unless the Vietnam war is brought to an end before that time. In spite of his considerable experience in the State Department, Williams remains ingenuous and [redacted] naive, I think, to view foreign relations from the standpoint of Michigan domestic politics.

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I wrote to Charlie Collingwood today, to thank him for the CBS News survey of public opinion in South Vietnam. To me, one of the most interesting items in this booklet was the comparison, after referring to the ignorance of the South Vietnamese about their own leaders, the reasons for the war, and other matters, did with a sampling they [illegible] in the United States in 1965, the results of which read:

> "In December, 1965, one-quarter of the American public did not know that the US was allied with South Vietnam, rather than North Vietnam. In December of 1965, half of the American people would not try to name a country which borders on either North or South Vietnam, and some of the countries which were named were incorrect. In December of 1966, one-fifth of Americans named Ho Chi Minh and one-fourth of Americans named Chiang Kai-shek as the leader of Red China. In December of 1966, fewer than one-third of Americans had any rough idea of the number of US troops stationed in Vietnam, and only about a third knew that Ky was not elected to his office."

Secretary Rusk will attend the CENTO meeting in London, arriving here the evening of April 24. We [illegible] expected to have Virginia, Dean, and a security man stay with us, but Virginia has now renounced the trip, so I have asked Luke Battle in her place.

The preparations for security in connection with such meetings are complicated and extensive. The following telegram indicates how much importance is attached to this part of a Secretary of State's travels. In the case of the Vice President, the precautions were even more elaborate, and if President Johnson were to come, what our Secret Service would demand would be almost impossible of fullfilment.

The most difficult place in London to protect against the evilly disposed is probably our house in Regents Park, for it would be easy for any one to climb over the wire fence and effect an entry, despite the patrol made at night by a watchman with an Alsatian dog tugging at [illegible] leash.

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April 19, 1967 - Wednesday

Another beautiful summer-like day. Our cherry trees are in full bloom, and Regents Park is radiant with fruit and hawthorn blossoms, and the lingering beauty of daffodils.

Staff meeting this morning.

The new Swiss Ambassador, Oliver Long, called on me. He served three years with the International Red Cross before entering the Diplomatic Service in 1946. He remained for seven years in Bern, before being assigned to Washington, where he stayed four years. He was recently in charge of the Swiss EFTA delegation in Geneva. He seems intelligent, agreeable and outgoing.

We had a lunch at home today of 52 persons. It had started out to be in honor of Martha Graham, whose company is playing in London. It was expanded by the presence of members of the American Exporters of Fashion, who are having a great success with their current showings. The guests were:

The statistics for the first quarter of the year were:

After considerable difficulty, chiefly because Mr. Evans, President of Rotary International, left off to Northern Ireland in the middle of the negotiations, I think I have succeeded in obtaining for him Anthony Avon as a speaker for his conference in Nice on May 25. Lord Mountbatten decided he could not accept the invitation proffered him, and Rotary, in my opinion, is fortunate in obtaining a promise from Avon to address the 15,000 delegates from a great number of countries whom they hope to have assembled on the Riviera at that time. The honorarium is to be $2,000, and if Rotary agrees, they will pay the expenses of the two Avons for a week's stay in the South of France.

About noon today we heard of the death of ex-Chancellor Adenauer, who has been ill for some days with bronchitis and influenza at his house near Bonn. The Chancellor, for years, has been subject to such attacks, and I think was mistaken in not repairing to a warmer climate during the winter. He was 91 years old, but remarkably vigorous, mentally and physically. He was a great man, and all of the nations of the West should be grateful for the manner in which he brought about the resuscitation of Germany and enabledit to become a self-respecting ally. I talked to 10 Downing Street this afternoon, and also to Martin Hillenbrand in Bonn, about the funeral. It will probably take place next Tuesday. The present intention is to limit official foreign delegations to a membership of three

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Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Smith
Mr. Landau
Miss Marian Anderson

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THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1951 -- -- March 30, 1957

	Total 1951 Apr-Dec	Total 1952	Total 1953	Total 1954	Total 1955	Total 1956	1957 Jan-Mar
A. [illegible] OF CONTACT:							
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received	552	[illegible]	533	544	784	1170	303
2. Letters from Ambassador to Congressmen	-	-	-	-	-	1349	330
3. Congressmen who visited London:	49	39	39	94	101	121	32
a. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	91	5
b. Dependents and Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	11[illegible]	13
4. Courtesies extended to (3) above by the Embassy:							
a. Met upon arrival	49	34	36	79	93	293	49
b. Hotel reservations	48	34	30	56	75	233	41
c. Local transportation	24	37	29	56	58	2[illegible]	30
d. Appointment with Ambassador	11	9	6	12	5	32	2
e. Briefing by Ambassador	3	7	22	2	1	2	0
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers	16	37	29	44	55	9[illegible]	20
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence	5	4	2	1	17	19	21
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence	5	6	10	11	15	14	4
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers	7	0	7	29	3[illegible]	50	4
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel	26	31	25	58	72	215	43
k. Appointments with official or nonOfficial British	17	11	9	44	[illegible]	98	5
l. Secretarial Service	1	2	1	2	6	55	4
m. Sightseeing assistance	-	-	-	-	-	112	21
n. Shopping assistance	-	-	-	-	-	107	19
o. Counterpart funds disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	117	15
p. Accompanied to departure point	35	31	33	55	49	2[illegible]	47

16c

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar
B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON							
1. State Department:							
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above..	-	-	-	-	43	133	27
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	536	129
2. Other Official:							
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above..	-	-	-	-	39	92	24
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	343	257
3. Other, Non-Official:							
a. Principals.....	-	-	-	-	-	2014	412
b. Dependents.....	-	-	-	-	-	626	183
4. Courtesies extended to the above by the Embassy:							
a. Met upon arrival.....						431	124
b. Hotel reservations.....						1239	368
c. Local transportation.....						280	138
d. Appointment with Ambassador..						52	12
e. Briefing by Ambassador.....						96	15
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....						684	127
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence....						22	10
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence.....						62	16
i. Entertained by other Embassy officers.....						374	92
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....						497	159
k. Appointments with official or non-official British....						506	135
l. Secretarial service.....						274	42
m. Sightseeing assistance.....						94	22
n. Shopping assistance.....						60	15
o. Counterpart funds disbursed..						2	2
p. Accompanied to departure point.....						363	122

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar
C. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC							
1. Telegrams received by Embassy..	25962	34241	34322	38075	37761	36038	10550
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy.....	3011	12601	15220	9229	9393	9917	2617
3. Cryptoguard.....	-	-	-	-	-	14468	2775
D. AMBASSADOR							
1. Receptions (including National Days and cocktails):							
a. Invited.....	262	229	227	254	273	277	36
b. Accepted.....	32	29	19	21	24	48	0
2. Lunches:							
a. Invited.....	116	102	71	58	71	33	12
b. Accepted.....	53	33	21	16	23	41	3
3. Dinners:							
a. Invited.....	178	169	129	110	130	145	19
b. Accepted.....	34	31	16	19	26	47	2
4. Miscellaneous Invitations:							
a. Invited.....	227	253	226	182	139	229	37
b. Accepted.....	40	47	26	31	21	34	4
5. Days Ambassador away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis).....	84 (29191)	87 (29582)	83 (27314)	43 (27917)	96 (38369)	70 (39303)	14 (8776)
6. Speeches by Ambassador:.....	19	27	7	16	12	15	0

	Total 1951 Apr-Dec	Total 1952	Total 1953	Total 1954	Total 1955	Total 1956	1957 Jan-Mar
7. Calls on Ambassador by US officials (other than staff members) - Totals	92	103	89	328	107	113	24
a. State	43	43	26	39	3	44	17
b. USIS	1	0	7	1	3	2	0
c. AID	0	13	2	0	1	0	0
d. White House	1	2	7	5	3	1	1
e. Defense	2	6	5	15	[illegible]	2	0
f. Army	4	0	5	13	14	0	2
g. Navy	7	2	6	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
h. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	9	0
i. Treasury	3	3	4	2	4	2	0
j. Ex-Im Bank	0	2	1	0	3	2	0
k. ANC	6	3	1	0	2	1	0
l. Misc. Other	15	27	20	35	33	49	4
8. Calls on Ambassador by other than US officials and staff members - Totals	266	340	310	435	150	210	16
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	23	24	32	29	33	6
b. Foreign Journalists	33	39	47	22	9	21	2
c. US Journalists	44	63	66	62	46	72	5
d. Misc.Others	132	222	173	319	80	110	3
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	65	16	22	23	39	26	0
E. RESIDENCE							
1. Given by Ambassador (number of guests in parenthesis:							
a. Receptions	31 (1495)	39 (1617)	13 (1533)	25 (2468)	21 (2404)	25 (3935)	3 (171)
b. Luncheons (including those in Chancery)	42 (318)	51 (530)	30 (259)	34 (355)	21 (211)	41 (519)	3 (55)
c. Dinners	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (305)	27 (279)	21 (314)	22 (494)	4 (30)
d. Breakfasts							1 (3)

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I had a talk with some of the members of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, their staff, and State Department representatives who are holding an international meeting today and tomorrow on nuclear energy and Material Equipment Suppliers. The US delegation is headed by Ambassador Smyth.

In the evening I went to the 4th anniversary party of the Trade Center at 57 St. James's Street.

The Timberlakes came to see me yesterday at the office. They are living in Geneva, where he is stationed on disarmament work. Harold Linder stopped in to say good-bye today. He said his conversations with British officials on financial matters were satisfactory, though inconclusive. I expect to see him in Washington next week.

June 23, 1965 - Wednesday

I should have two easy days at the office, for I had expected to be in The Hague on June 23 and 24 for meetings there on Atlantic subjects with Under Secretary Mann, Bob Schaetzel, and some of the other European Ambassadors. Mann and Schaetzel cancelled their trip, so the whole affair was called off.

We had our regular staff meeting this morning. I lunched with Diana Phipps at Cafe Royal. This afternoon I saw Admiral O'Grady, who has been appointed as head of the new Defense Attache System. The basic objective of the system is the establishment of a single Defense Attache, who will supervise and coordinate under the local direction of the Chief of Mission the work of all U. S. Military Attaches.

Tonight we went to dinner and remained for the dance given by Drue and Jack Heinz at their house in Hays Mews. There were celebrities from several countries, and a great deal of masculine and feminine beauty in evidence, including one lady in a half topless dress, a feature previously unknown to me. It was a sensationally successful party.

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June 24, 1965 - Thursday

Several worried telegrams came in this morning from Washington. One of them instructed me to see, if possible, the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand and disclaim any American participation in an alleged plot to overthrow Sukarno. Unable to reach Menzies and Holyoake, I went down to Australia House, then to New Zealand House, and discussed the affair with the High Commissioners, who will pass on our observations to their principals.

Also, the US Government is disturbed over the prospects for the Commonwealth Commission that will seek a basis for a conference on Vietnam. Certain of the African Prime Ministers now wish to exclude Wilson or any other white man from the committee. Peking, Hanoi and Moscow have not accepted the request for the reception of the members of the Commission, although in the case of Moscow some hope is still entertained in British quarters of their permitting it to visit the Soviet capital.

If it should turn out that visits will only be made to U Thant, President Johnson, and the Government in Saigon, our officials are apprehensive of a call at Washington, thinking the Afro-Asian representatives could make remarks so hostile to our own policy that it would accentuate seriously our public opinion and Congressional problems. We were therefore instructed to make clear to the PM and Foreign Minister our belief that a mission of this kind would make no contribution to a peaceful settlement, but would only seriously impair the US position and cause great ill will at home. Phil Kaiser passed on this message to the Prime Minister's and Foreign Minister's offices, and I shall talk about it to the Prime Minister when I see him tonight.

Lord Cobbold, the Lord Chamberlain, called me this afternoon, to say he was somewhat embarrassed and uncertain how to handle a request for permission to be given to the Aldwych Theatre to produce a play there this autumn on the famous

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scientist, Robert Oppenheimer. He understands it will probably go on in New York or elsewhere in the United States during the winter. Were it first to be played at home, he would have no difficulty, but it raises certain technical problems under British law, and might at least require him to have the consent of Dr. Oppenheimer if he were to license it. He is to send me a memorandum on the subject, and I shall investigate it while I am in Washington.

At 9:45 this evening I went to 11 Downing Street, at the request of Jim Callaghan, to talk to him and the Prime Minister about Jim's trip to Washington next week. Derek Mitchell was the other person present. The PM always seems relaxed and unperturbed. Today was a difficult one for him, because of many complications with Commonwealth Prime Ministers, but one would not have suspected he had a care in the world.

He said he expected to announce shortly his intention of not calling an election this year. He thought the measures taken by his Government would begin to show favorable economic and financial results within a few months. He is determined to curtail foreign exchange expenditures, and has already warned the Germans of a withdrawal of a large number of BAOR troops if they do not alleviate in great part the present burden to the British Treasury of their foreign exchange support. It is difficult in dealing with this formidable Prime Minister to be sure whether his self-assurance, equanimity and optimism are as complete as he makes them appear in his comprehensive conversation. I have the impression that he believes the personal relationship between himself and President Johnson to be more secure than it may actually be. I told him frankly that I thought Jim Callaghan should be prepared to find in Washington a fixed opposition to linking the fate of sterling with that of the dollar. In spite of this, the PM said he would like to secure

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from President Johnson on the occasion of Callaghan's visit an announcement that the US Government would give full support to maintaining the position of sterling. I feel [redacted] he is justified in expecting from us gratitude for his unvarying defense thus far of our policy in Vietnam. On the other hand, I doubt his awareness of how this is simply taken for granted at home.

His optimism over the ability of his Government through measures it has already or in the near future may institute to restore confidence in the United States and on the Continent in the management of British financial affairs may, I believe, prove to be misplaced. The difficulties here represent a fiscal deterioration that has been [redacted] in train for twenty years. One cannot legislate, or bring about by exhortation, confidence.

After an hour and a half in the Cabinet Room, I went next door to #11 Downing Street, where Mrs. Callaghan was celebrating with the civil servants who [redacted] assisted the Chancellor during the long controversy over the Finance Bill the successful conclusion of their labors. They were an exhausted looking lot.

June 25, 1965 - Friday

I sent off a telegram to Washington this morning, referring to certain aspects of my conversation with the PM and Callaghan last evening:

Letitia Elliott arrived on a night plane from Washington. She has had mononucleosis, but is in process of recovery.

Rowlie Cromer came to see me at the house at 9:30. I had a long talk with him about British finances.

At the office I met Betty and Ricardo Sicre. They have, with their habitual hospitality, offered to take ourselves and the children for a long cruise on their boat in the Mediterranean this summer. It will not be practicable to take advantage of this.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState Washington PRIORITY

EXDIS

For Secretary from Bruce.

Deptel 8104.

British Commonwealth Mission Vietnam.

The Prime Minister assured me last night that under no conditions would he agree to have Mission proceed on tour unless Hanoi or Moscow or Peiping agree to receive its members.

Contrary to some newspaper reports, his position as Chairman of the Commission is unassailable, and confirmed by the approval of 20 of the 21 nations.

Would appreciate above information being held in strict confidence, since it was conveyed to me on that basis.

This will be a critical day for Commonwealth Conference, which will attempt to set up guide lines for Mission's conduct, and also frame communique, in connection with which Rhodesian question will stir passions.

Before leaving for Washington tomorrow I expect to see Lester Pearson, and hope to receive from him some news behind the news.

GP-3.

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AMB:DBruce/en June 25, 1965 SECRET

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I arranged last night with Drue and Jack Heinz to borrow their house at Eze Sur Mer for the last two weeks of August. This is most generous of them, and solves many problems for me. My chief remaining unsettled business is what disposition to make of young David. His expectation of spending most of the summer with school friends in Greece has evaporated. He now has an idea that he should improve his German by going to West Berlin. E and I think well of such a step, but it would be difficult to make the necessary arrangements. I talked to the Sicres, who are authorities on educational opportunities for the young in Europe, and later called Martin Hillenbrand in Bonn, to ascertain whether there would be any chance of having Davie take a course at one of the Goethe Institutes in Germany. We will talk this matter over at home this evening.

I lunched at Grosvenor House as guest of honor of Governor Harold Everett Hughes, of Iowa, who has been travelling in Europe with a group of financial, agricultural, and industrial citizens of his State, with a view to increasing their exports, entering into agency relationships, and expanding their business in various ways. The Governor is a generous, attractive fellow, but somewhat to the dismay of his guests is a teetotaller, so we had to be content with water. I made a speech of sorts.

Duncan Sandys came to see me at three o'clock, to advise me of the latest developments in his scheme for a non-proliferation nuclear agreement. In trips to India and Pakistan, he received the promise of their Governments to attend a meeting to consider this affair. The same was true in the case of Canada, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. He would now like to go to the United States, and if possible, talk there with President Johnson, Secretary Rusk, Mac Bundy, and Bob McNamara on the subject.

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Johnson assurances of dollar backing for sterling on an almost unlimited basis was not practicable.

Pat had received from London notes on my conversation with Messrs. Wilson and Callaghan; we reviewed the various points covered during it, and Pat felt generally as I do about how difficult the situation is. I fear the PM's euphoric hopes of an early and sustained improvement in Britain's external accounts, in the successful operation of an incomes policy, in an early rebirth of confidence in the pound, in a large increase in exports, and other expectations, will not be realized in anything like the degree and within the time limits he expects.

I believe the best thing to do, after Callaghan leaves, is to have top experts from the two countries discuss what is feasible and desirable in our mutual interests, both short-term and long-term. McNamara's personal judgment and cooperation in such a connection would be almost indispensable. We should also, on British initiative, proceed at once with multilateral talks.

Kay Halle dined with me tonight.

June 28, 1965 - Monday

After a stint at the Department, I went to Treasury to see the Secretary, and Under Secretary Fred Deming. I told Joe Fowler of my conversations last week with the PM and Jim Callaghan, as well as of my meeting y sterday with Pat Dean. Joe said there could be no question of our Government offering massive support for the pound under all circumstances. Our preoccupation is with our own balance of payments, and whatever is done about the pound must represent a multilateral effort, inspired by the British, with Continental and other participants.

I called at the White House this afternoon to see Mac Bundy, and his coterie of charming secretaries. Mac was in customary stellar form. I said I thought the

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British financial difficulties could eventually be solved, but felt one would have to preface any suggestions with a Cassandra lament.

I skipped around tonight in Norman Mailer's The American Dream, the first book by him I ever read. Though hailed as one of the greatest American novels, I must lodge an emphatic dissent--I thought it cheap, tiresome, unexcitingly obscene.

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Tuesday, June 29, 1965

Went to Treasury this morning, after an hour at State. Jean Lambert called me from New York at 8:00 a.m. to tell me about the receivership of Atlantic Acceptance Corporation which is majority owned by his Canadian Great Northern Capital Corporation. It looks as if he would have to find a million dollars to take care of this emergency. I feel so sorry for him, especially since Jacqueline is ill in France.

Sat in on Fowler's meeting with Callaghan and Company. Two hours of talk, then we all lunched at Blair-Lee House, newly and splendiforously decorated. I was sandwiched between Pat Dean and Denis Rickett, good companions. Joe Fowler, a Virginian, is a merry, delightful, courteous, competent man.

Went at 5:30 p.m. to the White House to attend Callaghan's confabulation with President Johnson.

I hear I am in the dog-house with a London newspaper because of my alleged rudeness in having left London this week, when I was to receive an honorary degree from Keele University at the hands of Princess Margaret, its Vice-Chancellor. One cannot win. I had sent a long telegram

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of apology to Keele, stating that I had been summoned to Washington to attend the Callaghan meetings. I [redacted] similarly bowed out of a ceremony at Claridges, at which I was to be degreed by Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Callaghan's meeting with the President was expected to last twenty minutes. Instead, it went on for an hour-and-a-quarter. The President was expansive, asked solicitously about the Prime Minister, said how much he was impressed by his personality, observed we would all be slaves if it had not been for Winston Churchill, termed the British staunch friends and allies, recounted his recent conversations with Robert Menzies whom he said he had instantly admired and loved. He also loved Australia, where he [redacted] was stationed for a time during the war, and compared the appearance of much of its land to that of Texas. He recounted the hospitality he and some of his fellow officers had received from Lady Brooks, to whom he had been given a letter of introduction by a friend in Hawaii. (He told Marvin Watson to make a note for him to telephone Lady Brooks in Melbourne; he had not seen her for 23 years, and wished to tell her he wanted to give her a party at the White House). He talked to President Eisenhower, who is at Walter Reed Hospital, on the telephone.

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He told the British of how a few days ago Joe Fowler [redacted] arranged a dinner for him to meet 60 leading American businessmen, 30 of whom, after drawing lots, [redacted] made two-minute speeches. The affair must have gone well, for the President pulled out a sheaf of appreciative letters from gratified guests that he asked Callaghan to read. The President thought the Prime Minister might do well to give similar treatment to British industrial, financial, and labor leaders. He said the most impressive remarks at the dinner were made by George Meany, who eulogized the free enterprise system.

Somehow, he got on the subject of the stock market, and praised Bill Martin's speech which he thought, when read in its entirety, was a prudent and useful declaration. He went on to say that last weekend in Texas he found the price of calves had been adversely affected by the decline in Wall Street prices.

He gave one the feeling he was seven-feet tall, ready to uncoil like a snake, a combination of Rodin's Le Penseur, a Texas Ranger, and Laurence Olivier.

The Chancellor made a flattering reference to my work in Britain. The President, rather ominously I thought,

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commented: "As soon as things get in good shape there, I want to steal him from you, and stick him in a little office near me."

One never is certain whether this Artful Dodger is serious. He really is terrific, and seeing him operate is better than any play.

Callaghan got the drift immediately of the President's decision not to go over financial questions with him, and with fine Irish humor pleased his host.

Finally, the President, already an hour late for his appointment, led his visitors to another room to introduce them to the "Boy Governors".

Tonight, Truman dropped me at the British Embassy where Pat Dean gave a large stag dinner, attended by the Vice-President and about 30 others, in honor of Jim Callaghan. I sat between Denis Rickett and Michael Stewart.

I had a short private conversation with Callaghan. He thought things had gone badly, and was evidently discouraged. Afterwards, a large group of both nationalities continued to examine British financial figures.

George Ball gave me a lift to the Metropolitan. He wants to talk alone with Callaghan tomorrow, especially to sound him out on whether Labor could secure Conservative

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Wednesday, June 30, 1965

Started the morning with a meeting at which Bob McNamara, George Ball, Callaghan, and others were present. Bob recognized that the British Balance of Payments problem was difficult, particularly because of their heavy military foreign exchange expenditures, but thought he could be helpful in reducing these. It must be understood, however, that they would not drop their political commitments to maintain their troops in Germany, their operations East of Suez and elsewhere. The United States would not and could not take over any of these responsibilities. Callaghan replied that he thought it should be clearly understood that he must reduce his BP deficit, but he would pursue through Healey with McNamara what might be done.

George Ball saw Callaghan alone for half an hour. It was a startlingly frank conversation. Callaghan said there might be a run on sterling as early as July, if the June trade figures , to be known about July 15, were poor. He thought his Government had about a 50-50 chance of overcoming its external financial ills. They might have to devalue the pound to the extent of 20%. George pointed

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out to him that action to this extent would be followed by devaluations on the Continent, the US might be forced to follow, and the British would have gained nothing except the creation of international monetary chaos.

I went in to see Dean Rusk to hear George report this news to him.

At 2:00 p.m. I was at Treasury, with Ball, Leddy, Mac Bundy and others, where George informed Fowler of his conversation.

The situation is potentially dangerous. Some sort of short term bail-out may become necessary, but present US policy is not to do it on a bilateral basis, as the British wanted, but get some rich partners to go along with us. Dispositions were made for speedy contingency planning.

What I have long dreaded may be coming to pass, a recession in the capitalist countries. Despite high production, and profits, stock-markets are uneasy, because of war, strife, and other factors such as the British troubles. The following figures published on June 19th are interesting -- since then New York prices have further deteriorated.

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Market	% Drop From High	Date of High
U.K.	13%	Oct. 1, 1964
France	39	Apr. 25, 1962
W. Germany	33	June 7, 1961
Italy	53	June 21, 1961
Switzerland	24	Sept. 13, 1963
Australia	19	Feb. 27, 1964
Japan	39	Aug. 16, 1961
U.S.	9	May 13, 1965

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Dined tonight with Joe Alsop at his house.

Dinner was fun. The other guests were Alice Longworth and Kay Graham, so the conversation was far ranging. Some of it centered on President Johnson's abnormal sensitiveness to journalistic criticism. He is known often to spend several hours in conversion exercises on individual correspondents. An unfavorable newspaper article may set him off on another evangelical quest, or drive him into a rage.

As always at Joe's, the food and drink were delicious, including his newly invented dish of cold fish with rice and curry. He continues to add to his magnificent small collection of French furniture, and of art objects, mostly French, but some Chinese and Japanese.

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